

THE HOME JOURNAL.

BY W. J. SLATTER.

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NEWSPAPER LAW.

1.—All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
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ESPECIAL ATTENTION.

From and after this date (November 1st, 1857) we shall allow TEN CENTS for an obituary, but all over that will be charged at the rate of one dollar for every ten lines or less. We will NOT VIOLATE THIS RULE FOR ANY PERSON, and we shall continue to keep this notice standing, so that no one may be surprised when our bill is presented for payment.

Obituaries.

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fathers and mothers advise not to marry till they can afford to support a wife, and the boys wickedly expend double the amount in low company. Hence it is, all wise men (like Franklin) advocate early marriages; and that all our great men, with few exceptions, have been men married young. Wordsworth had only one hundred pounds a year, when he married. Lord Eldon was so poor that he had to go to Clare-market, London, to buy spirits for supper. Coleridge and Southey we can't find, had any income at all, when they got married. We question whether, at any time, Luther had over fifty pounds a year. We blast humanity in its very dawn. Fathers, you say you teach your sons prudence—you do nothing of the kind: your worldly-wise and clever son is already ruined for life. You find him at the faro-table and at free-love circles. Your wretched worldly wisdom taught him to avoid the snare of marrying young, and soon—if he is not involved in embarrassments that will last him a life—he is a blaze fellow—heartless, false, without a single generous sentiment or manly aim: he has—

"No God, no Heaven in the wide world."

(Advertisement.)

To the Citizens of Winchester and Franklin County.

I learn, with regret, that a division of sentiment has arisen in the Board of Trustees of the Mary Sharpe, which has resulted in the resignation of several of the members, and no small amount of misrepresentation is afloat in the community calculated to prejudice the public mind against the College. I am prompted to submit a plain statement of facts by the sole desire of removing the dissatisfaction of those members of the Board who have sent in their resignation, who are at heart the real friends of the College—correct these misrepresentations, and thus further the interests of a school that is justly the glory of Winchester, and is giving it an enviable reputation, not in this State only, but throughout the whole South.

In the year 1849, the Baptists of Tennessee resolved to establish a Central Female College for the whole State. A proposition was made to locate it in that town in Middle Tennessee that would subscribe the largest amount for the building. The citizens of Winchester raised some \$12,000, McMinnville over \$18,000, and Murfreesboro an informal pledge of some 10 or \$12,000. Owing to the centrality of Murfreesboro, the majority of the Board located the proposed school in Murfreesboro. I voted against that location in M., and gave my vote, in accordance with the exact letter of the proposition, to McMinnville. Through Dr. Fitzpatrick, I learned that a Baptist Female School was greatly desired in Winchester—that it was a point that, on account of its many advantages, would doubtless command a good patronage. With him I visited Winchester for the first time, and I was delighted with its appearance, and was satisfied that, on account of its high and romantic mountain position—its pure air and water, that a school of the right character would command a patronage from the Baptists not of Tennessee only, but of the whole South. I addressed the citizens at a called meeting in the Court House in this place, and informed them that if they wished they could still have a Baptist School located here, since the General Association of Tennessee and North Alabama had urged upon each Association to build up a Baptist Associational Institute or High School within its bounds. I stated it was my opinion that the Duck River Association in Tennessee, and the Liberty Association in Alabama, might be induced to unite upon this place and sustain a joint Baptist Female School. I offered to do what was in my power to effect this union, and proposed to take up subscriptions, provided this could be accomplished. I spent several weeks in soliciting subscriptions upon this plan, and raised a very respectable sum. I then visited the above Associations and laid the plan of the College before them, and notwithstanding a persistent opposition from brethren from the Middle of the State, carried the matter through both bodies, and they united upon Winchester as the place for a joint school, which was to be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, a majority of whom were to be chosen from their respective bodies, and the condition of the school annually

reported to each Association. All can see that the school, in its inception and founding, was a Baptist school, to be under the direction of Baptists, assisted by those who were the friends of a Baptist school in Winchester; and all can see that the school looked solely to the Baptists for patronage, and to those its intrinsic merits might attract to its halls.

The original Board was composed solely of Baptists and those in favor of a Baptist School in Winchester!

When the Charter was obtained from the County Court, the Board was but partially filled up, and yet ten out of seventeen of these were members of Baptist Churches, and the remaining seven either Baptists in sentiment or the understood friends of a Baptist Institute in this place.

I have before me the first published Catalogue of the Mary Sharpe, printed in 1852-3, and from it can be seen that fifteen out of twenty-two Trustees were Baptists, and the remaining seven were the avowed and understood friends of the Institution as a Baptist School, to be under the control of Baptists. In addition to this fact, the Catalogue for 1853-4 shows that twelve out of fifteen of the Trustees were Baptists, and the remaining three the avowed friends of this Baptist Institution. The Catalogue of 1854-5 also shows that twelve out of nineteen were Baptists, or Baptists in principle. Thus can be seen that as the school was at first, it is now, under the controlling direction of Baptists, and the roll of its students will show that the Baptist characteristic has attracted the majority of the patronage by which it has been sustained. Another fact of conclusive import: Mrs. Mary Sharpe, in the year 1850, gave to the Institute the sum of \$2,500, and subsequently some \$400 more, in consideration of which the Institute received her name. Let this fact be borne in mind. Mrs. S. gave this sum to the Institute as a Baptist College, and with the express understanding that it would be a Baptist College to the end of time, and of course secured to the control of Baptists. And more—every dollar subscribed by Baptists in this county, has been subscribed upon this express understanding.

We now have our data from which to place the recent action of the Board in its proper light before this community.

The Charter obtained for it from the Court of Franklin County has been decided unconstitutional, and the Trustees resolved to procure an act of incorporation from the present Legislature. A Charter was prepared and submitted to the Board for its adoption. One article, in order to guard the Baptist feature of the school, and to secure the perpetuation of the school as it now is, a Baptist School, and under Baptist control, inserted a clause providing that two-thirds of the Trustees shall always be Baptists, as they have always been substantially, and a large portion of the time largely more than two-thirds, and no man thought of finding fault, for it was understood, both by the Board and this community, that it was a Baptist Institution, and if the Trustees should ever make it otherwise, they would shamefully betray a solemn trust reposed in them, and be recreant to duty and to honor.

If I am rightly informed, those three or four Trustees who have resigned have done so simply and solely because the Board, true to their trust, passed the proviso, securing and perpetuating the past and present character of the school to all future time—a Baptist College, and under the control of Baptists.

Now one of two suppositions is well founded: Either those gentlemen (for I have hitherto regarded them as high-toned gentlemen and men of honor and integrity) have misapprehended the whole history and character of the Mary Sharpe, and therefore do not regard it as a Baptist Institution, or that it should in all future time remain, as it now is, under Baptist control; or, they have a sinister design in their opposition to the passage of the Charter which the Trustees have submitted to the present Legislature. I say they must be looking forward to the time when the control of the College may be legitimately passed into other hands than Baptists, and therefore are opposed to this saving proviso in the charter.

I say the subject forces itself upon my mind in this light. I can see it in no other light, nor can I see how any other man in this community can see it in any other light.

If those late Trustees had been perfectly willing for the College to remain in time to come as in time past, and as it now is, how could they reasonably object

to a clause in the Charter providing for it? Let me be understood as impugning no man's motive, as yet. I charitably hope those gentlemen are laboring under misapprehension. This article will satisfy them if they are at heart the friends of the College as a Baptist Institution;—otherwise I shall expect only an embittered opposition on their part to the school, and its ruin if they can effect it! But who in this community will hold a jubilee over the blight and ruin of the Mary Sharpe? I say to the citizens of Winchester, destroy the Baptist character of the school, or make it of neutral, or doubtful character, and the Mary Sharpe is a ruined school, and every future prospect that brightens all around its horizon is overshadowed, and its empty walls will be the tombstone of a prosperity passed away forever.

I will in conclusion confess that I did suggest the clause objected to and had it recommended to the Board for adoption, but every Baptist in the Board, and every friend of the Baptists, saw the propriety of it, but were disposed to yield, lest some of the Board might be dissatisfied. I remarked to that Trustee, "If those members of the Board of Trustees, not Baptists, oppose the passage of this clause, it will be *prima facie* evidence that they have a sinister design to make it possible, ultimately to transfer the control of the College to other hands."

I have thus, as briefly as possible, placed the history and claims of the Institution before this community.

I desire that every man should desire, that the Mary Sharpe should remain in time to come what it was designed to be, what it was understood to be, what it has been, and what it now is—A BAPTIST INSTITUTION.

J. R. GRAVES.

For the Home Journal.

Preacher Missing.

MR. EDITOR: As good preachers are somewhat like angels' visits, in this our day and time, I would like to enquire, through the medium of your Journal, what has become of the minister assigned to this station by the Methodist Conference which convened in Murfreesboro the 1st October last. He is still among the missing, and for ought we know may have been slayed in some hard-fought battle, by an arrow from the bow of Cupid. It may be that he has become Mormonized, and decamped to the Great Salt Lake City. If so, we shall demand him at the hands of Brigham Young, and deal with him as a deserter. How that is, we would like to know. It is a fixed fact, however, that he has not yet found his field of labor. It may be that you have him out soliciting subscriptions to the Home Journal—if so, you must either work in his harness, or have him forthcoming by next Sunday. If you prefer the former, you had better begin to brush up a little.

INQUIRER.

For the Home Journal.

Miss "Female."

MR. EDITOR: In the outset of my second reply to this lady, I must confess myself "stumped." Her communication of last week raised such a dust that my eyes are yet filled, and you must excuse me if I fail to follow the lines on this page. So sarcastic—so absolutely cruel—how can I reply? Masculus and I have indeed "bearded the lioness in her den." I want to be off—I intend to be off—my ambition is cooled—my valor for the defence of my sex has subsided. Young men, I thought I would raise my feeble voice in your defence, but you must take care of yourselves. Stand from under! I am disappointed. When I commenced what I thought would be a continued correspondence, I fancied myself addressing a young lady, but I have been misled. Notwithstanding she says she is "not beyond ten plus twenty," I am not to be deceived. Oh, no, my dear Miss Female, the screen you stand behind is not thick enough to conceal the wrinkles on your face, the disappointed fire in your eye, and that sharp nose which betokens woe to him that would approach you. However zealous I might be to reform youth, I am not foolish enough to attempt a reformation of old age. You are incorrigible—joined to your idols—I will let you alone. Masculus can do what he pleases. If he is disposed to undertake the Herculean task of showing you your errors, I bid him a God-speed—but I insist that you let me alone. If Masculus was an enemy, I could wish him no harder fate than to see him enter a little white cottage with yourself for a spouse. Masculus, you are not my enemy, and my

parting advice is that you steer clear of all such females as the one in question. Go, my friend, and profit by this, I hope, timely admonition. I believe this Female likes you, and I think her opinion will improve on a better acquaintance—but be careful. She says give her a fortune—let it be known she is "rich," and in one course of seasons she will have more suitors than she otherwise would—"in sacula saculorum"—but, Masculus, if she were possessed of all the wealth hidden in the depths of old ocean, and all she ever expects to get by marriage, still my advice would be to let her alone.

It has ever been the greatest delight of my life to witness those "domestic graces belonging to" a portion of "the female sex;" and may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth when it shall refuse to award all such the due meed of praise. They are the light of life, and man's path would be dark indeed without them. In the busy, bustling turmoil of life, when the cares of the world have settled down upon the heart, they are as the cooling fountains in a desert waste. Their possessors can adorn home "with those qualities and accomplishments which will ever render it happy." But from the birth of Eve to the present good hour there have been those who would render it anything else. Masculus, I want you to be careful.

And now, Miss Female, permit thy servant to depart in peace. I know I do not wish you any harm—on the contrary I do hope that the little remnant of your days may be devoted to the uninterrupted enjoyment of your opinions, believing that they, with your personal appearance, will enable you to pass down the stream of life unattended with those sorrows which you so vividly portray as belonging to the married state. I wish you a pleasant Christmas.

MORRIS MEMORY.

Poverty Hall, Dec. 2, 1857.

For the Home Journal.

Vocal Music.

MR. EDITOR: Having always been a lover of Music; having always appreciated its utility as a science, and looked upon it as one of the most necessary branches of education, and as one of the greatest embellishments belonging to an educated lady or gentleman; and especially, believing good Vocal Music one of the most indispensable parts of Divine Service—at the same time forced to regret the glaring deficiency in the execution of Sacred Music in our churches generally—often having to witness and feel the mortification of discord and jargon, instead of the soul-inspiring, animating and expressive performance, that may be truly termed singing—"with the spirit and the understanding"—I would ask a little space in your paper for a few paragraphs touching its great importance, and the golden advantages we are at this time honored with in this community, for elevating the standard of vocal music, and adding much to the interest of divine service in our churches.

For the last 18 or 20 years, many courses of instruction have been given in this place in church music; many hundreds of dollars have been expended for furnishing good and efficient choirs in our churches, while some few of our citizens who had made themselves sufficiently acquainted with its principles, have kindly given much of their time to the instruction of others, and they are entitled to the gratitude of all the lovers of religious worship and friends to morality and refinement in this community—but they have had to labor under many disadvantages, such as the early imbibed habit of dragging or drawing in performance, a want of general and deep interest being felt, and consequently the want of a better and livelier appreciation of the beauties and real worth of efficient vocal performance, &c., and more or less incapacity to feel the charm and power

—("That sways the breast, bids every passion revel or be still," and tunes the soul to harmony, has prevailed. Indeed, we are far behind, here, in vocal music. But I am pleased to know we have an auspicious opportunity now of cultivating the taste and improving the ear, thus enabling us to elevate the standard of church music, and exert a moral and refining influence in our midst, that will tell for the honor of our community, when many of us who worship at its shrine now, shall have left the walks of men. Now, while we have so good an opportunity for such decided improvement, I trust it will be seized with avidity. In the course of the twelve lessons given by Prof. L. C. Everett, just ended,

the fact is already established here, that almost every person can learn to sing and read music with great facility, even in less than a dozen lessons. I had the pleasure of being present on two occasions of taking lessons, and I have no hesitancy in asserting, that never before have I witnessed such rapid improvement. To see a class of respectable size, each one in the class taking up pieces entirely new to the whole class, and singing the four parts off with remarkable ease, at sight, and with more tact, grace and expression than is common in old choirs, is what I have never before seen in Winchester, nor anywhere else; and I have been present on many similar occasions of vocal performance.

Prof. L. C. Everett's manner of lecturing and imparting instruction is decidedly superior to anything I have ever witnessed from any other teacher of vocal music. His easy and instructive illustrations on the black board, his forcible and lucid manner of explanation, the attractive manner in which the pupil is led on, step by step, in the delightful and heavenly science, the lively interest he so happily infuses in the class, and the entire control he naturally and agreeably exercises over them, at once give him a decided superiority, and ensure rapid and thorough improvement.

No humbug in his case—though this is an age of humbuggery and deception. On the contrary, he goes beyond his pledges, and surpasses the expectation of the most sanguine.

Never before have I known the Chromatic scale introduced. It is a new thing to us here.

I find that even we who thought we knew a thing or two about music are just beginning to see "its nameless graces" and feel its inspiration.

It is truly gratifying that another and larger class has been raised, and that, too, principally by the agency of several of our clever ladies, to whom we should feel under lasting obligations for their noble and praiseworthy conduct in this, as in every instance where failure is about to be made and they come up to our rescue—for they are always more energetic and successful in any good cause than we poor men, after we think we have done our very best.

The many notices of Profs. L. C. & A. B. Everett, in connection with two other brothers, to be seen in most of the leading papers North and South, speak of them in the highest and most commendable terms, of their already successful efforts as teachers and composers of sacred music, and their great and laudable enterprise of effecting a reformation throughout the South in the knowledge and practice of a science so much neglected, and of such incalculable importance and utility.

The brothers Mason, who have done so much for the musical world, are not more highly complimented by the papers of their own latitude than the brothers Everett now are by the same papers, and by the press wherever they have been.—In Washington, Baltimore and Richmond, and other cities still farther North, the press is only awaiting to them what they richly merit—the preference over all others engaged in teaching the science of vocal music.

Success to them in an enterprise so noble—so elevated—so sublime in itself, as that of elevating to its legitimate position the beauty and efficacy of a science that engages the attention of celestial choirs in harmonious strains of sublimity beyond description, and beyond mortal conception.

AN OBSERVER.

The whole number of cigars exported from Havana up to the 15th of August, the present year, was 94,985,000 of which 29,681,000 were cleared for this country; 16,300,000 to Great Britain; 17,733,000 to Hamburg and Bremen; 9,628,000 to France, and, 8,130,000 to Spain. The exports of tobacco amounted to 1,180,345 lbs., of which 528,626 lbs. were cleared for this country.

Courting is an irregular, active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls in town.

At a colored ball, the following notice was posted on the doorpost: "Tickets fifty cents. No german admitted less he come himself!"

Arrived—Mr. J. Frost. He is rather 'cool' these mornings.